

EXHIBIT 1

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, . Case Number 17-CR-201
Plaintiff, .
vs. .
PAUL J. MANAFORT, JR., . Washington, D.C.
Defendant. . January 25, 2019
9:37 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
(SEALED PORTION REDACTED)
BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMY BERMAN JACKSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: ANDREW WEISSMANN, AUSA
GREG ANDRES, AUSA
United States Department of Justice
Office of Special Counsel
950 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20530

For the Defendant: RICHARD WESTLING, ESQ.
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C.
1227 25th Street Northwest
Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20037

KEVIN M. DOWNING, ESQ.
Law Office of Kevin M. Downing
601 New Jersey Avenue Northwest
Suite 620
Washington, D.C. 20001

-- continued --

APPEARANCES (CONTINUED) :

THOMAS ZEHNLE, ESQ.
Law Office of Thomas E. Zehnle
601 New Jersey Avenue Northwest
Suite 620
Washington, D.C. 20001

Official Court Reporter: SARA A. WICK, RPR, CRR
U.S. Courthouse, Room 4704-B
333 Constitution Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20001
202-354-3284

Proceedings recorded by stenotype shorthand.
Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (Call to order of the court.)

3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Good morning, your Honor. This
4 morning, we have criminal case number 17-201-1, the United
5 States of America v. Paul J. Manafort, Junior. Mr. Manafort is
6 present in the courtroom.

7 Will counsel for the parties please approach the lectern
8 and identify yourselves for the record and the party you
9 represent.

10 MR. WEISSMANN: Good morning, your Honor. For the
11 government, Andrew Weissmann and Greg Andres, and from the FBI,
12 Jeff Weiland, Mike Ficht, and Renee Michael.

13 THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

14 MR. WESTLING: Good morning, your Honor. Richard
15 Westling, Kevin Downing, and Thomas Zehnle for the defendant.

16 THE COURT: Good morning.

17 I note Mr. Manafort is present.

18 Before I hear from the parties or ask the parties any
19 questions, I wanted to just review the procedural history that
20 brought us here to let you know what the issues are that
21 concerned me this morning.

22 On the eve of trial on September 14, 2018, this defendant
23 pled guilty to two counts of conspiracy that could give rise to
24 a maximum five-year sentence on each. The plea agreement
25 required his cooperation with the government. He had already

1 met with them for some proffer sessions, and the sentencing date
2 was left open for that process to continue to unfold.

3 The parties were supposed to update me periodically about
4 the status of what was going on, and a status report was filed
5 on November 26, 2018, asking that a sentencing date go ahead and
6 be set, as well as dates for filing of sentencing submissions.

7 The parties informed me that it was the Office of Special
8 Counsel's position that the defendant had breached his
9 obligation to cooperate fully, truthfully, completely, and
10 forthrightly, and that after he had entered the plea, he had,
11 quote, committed federal crimes by lying to the FBI and the
12 Office of Special Counsel.

13 The status report also set out the Office of Special
14 Counsel's position that the breach relieved the government of
15 any obligations it had under the agreement, including its
16 agreement to a reduction in the recommended sentencing guideline
17 for acceptance of responsibility.

18 So faced with that representation, I held a status
19 conference on November 30th. To me, the report raised a number
20 of questions about what the consequences of the alleged breach
21 and the alleged criminal conduct could be and what would be the
22 most appropriate and efficient way to deal with the allegations.

23 With everyone's agreement, we set a sentencing date,
24 because that's necessary to initiate the process of the
25 preparation of the presentence report. But we also established

1 a separate schedule for the Office of Special Counsel to file a
2 submission that would particularize its allegations, and we set
3 a tentative date for the defendant to respond in the interim.
4 We didn't set a hearing date, because the defense really
5 couldn't anticipate how long it would take it to respond to the
6 allegations until it saw what they were.

7 But everyone agreed at that time that I should be the one
8 who decided whether the defendant breached the agreement and
9 that I should decide before the Probation Department calculated
10 the guidelines in the presentence report.

11 So on December 7th, the government submitted its submission
12 in support of the breach determination, docket 461. There was a
13 redacted version and a sealed version. I'm only going to be
14 talking about what's on the public record at this time.

15 The submission invoked the provision in the plea agreement
16 that said, "Should it be judged by the government in its sole
17 discretion that the defendant violated the plea agreement in
18 that he had failed to cooperate fully and intentionally gave
19 false or misleading testimony or committed or attempted to
20 commit further crimes or violated any other provision of this
21 agreement, the government would be released from its
22 obligations, including its promise not to oppose the downward
23 adjustment in the guidelines calculation for acceptance of
24 responsibility."

25 The pleading identified five areas of concern, some

1 involving more than one alleged false statement. But I was a
2 little surprised at the time at the absence of any exhibits
3 setting out what he had said and what's the evidence that they
4 are relying on to say that it was false. And I wasn't sure how
5 the defendant could meaningfully respond or what I was supposed
6 to do with the information in that state.

7 So we had another status conference, and that was on
8 December 11th. Again, there was considerable discussion, as we
9 were all really thinking out loud together, but ultimately, we
10 reached an agreement, and there was an agreement among the
11 parties, which everyone was surprised and pleased by, and that
12 was that there was already an informal process ongoing where the
13 Office of Special Counsel was giving the defense the information
14 that led it to believe he had testified falsely. It was going
15 to continue to detail its allegations and the grounds for them
16 to the defense.

17 The defense would then inform me in a pleading which, if
18 any, of the five categories of statements were disputed. If
19 they were disputed, then the Office of Special Counsel was going
20 to supply the detailed backup information to me under seal as
21 necessary, and there would be a hearing today at which I would
22 rule -- or after which I would rule on the breach allegations.

23 Again, the parties were in complete agreement that this
24 should take place, not only before the defendant's sentencing
25 before me, but before his sentencing in the Eastern District of

1 Virginia, though the defense also told me that the parties were
2 working collectively to determine if a hearing was necessary.

3 And I believe it was Mr. Westling who said if we reach a
4 place where the effect of the decision is not something that we
5 have a problem with happening, then maybe we don't have to go
6 through the procedure.

7 So information was provided, and then on January 8th, the
8 defendant filed his response to the Special Counsel's
9 submission. It asserts that the defendant did not make
10 intentional misstatements with respect to any of the five issues
11 or subissues, but it also stated he is not requesting a hearing.
12 It didn't say whether that was a joint recommendation or just a
13 defense recommendation.

14 The defendant acknowledged that the plea agreement provides
15 that the determination of whether he is in violation of the plea
16 agreement can be made in the government's sole discretion, and
17 this means that to get me to reject the government's decision
18 and to deny the Office of Special Counsel the right to invoke
19 its rights under that provision, the defendant would have had to
20 establish that the government made its discretionary call in bad
21 faith.

22 So the defendant said, "Given the highly deferential
23 standard that applies to the governmental determination of a
24 breach and the government's stated intention to limit the effect
25 of the breach determination to its advocacy at sentencing,

1 factual disputes should be resolved in the course of the
2 standard presentence report process. Waiting until after that
3 process is complete will allow the parties to determine those
4 factual issues, if any, that remain in dispute."

5 Well, this again took me by surprise, since I thought the
6 whole point of the process that we had established was to give
7 the defendant the opportunity to review the government, the
8 information it was going to provide, and to file its pleading,
9 which was to determine those factual issues that remain in
10 dispute. And the pleading plainly indicated that all of the
11 allegations concerning intentional misrepresentations were in
12 dispute.

13 So I declined to cancel today's hearing and called for the
14 Office of Special Counsel to go ahead and submit the information
15 underlying its allegations to me. So that's been done. On
16 January 15th, 2019, the Office of Special Counsel filed a
17 lengthy declaration supported by 800 or so pages of exhibits,
18 and the defendant has filed its response. I've read it all.

19 And this history leaves me, leaves us, with several sets of
20 questions or issues to be resolved. The first set of issues I
21 would call the procedural issues. We need to nail down the
22 parties' evolving positions and resolve any disputes, if there
23 are any, about what the consequences could be or will be that
24 will flow from the Office of Special Counsel's determination
25 that Mr. Manafort breached his plea agreement. We need to

1 figure out what it is I have to decide, when I'm supposed to
2 decide it, and utilizing what procedure.

3 And then we also have what I will call loosely substantive
4 issues, which is, did he make intentionally false statements in
5 the course of his cooperation. Whether or not an evidentiary
6 hearing would be involved -- and the parties appear to be in
7 agreement that the presentation of additional evidence is not
8 necessary -- I can say based on my review of the material that I
9 have questions that would at least require argument.

10 I have not made any decisions yet. There's some aspects of
11 the government's submission that are confusing or lack context.
12 There's several places where the defense submissions are a
13 little conclusory and short on specifics.

14 At this point I do think that what the defense has put
15 forward concerning any witness's ability to recall details of
16 distant specific events and situations where he revised his
17 account during this same interview once he was provided with
18 contemporaneous records or situations where the questions or the
19 answers may have been ambiguous in the first place, those
20 arguments have some force.

21 And so with respect to some of the allegations, I may
22 conclude that while the investigators shouldn't have to pull
23 teeth -- and they fairly decided that what they got is not what
24 was meant by full cooperation -- not all of the instances rise
25 to the level of actionable false statements within the meaning

1 of the Criminal Code.

2 But that being said, I also have some serious concerns that
3 in other instances where he didn't simply deny something first
4 and then admit it later but he affirmatively advanced a version
5 of events that has been shown to be false, that he may have
6 lied, pure and simple.

7 So I want to ask some questions, and I think that it's
8 likely that those questions, related to the five areas of
9 concern and even some of the defendant's more general arguments,
10 can only be fully and properly addressed in a proceeding that's
11 sealed. Otherwise, we're going to be walking back and forth
12 from the bench, depending on what I'm asking and what the
13 answers are.

14 So I'm going to put aside the substance for now and talk
15 about the procedural issues. Under the plea agreement, the
16 Office of Special Counsel's assessment of the defendant's
17 cooperation bears upon the calculation of the advisory
18 sentencing guideline ranges for these offenses. I recognize
19 that whether the offense level for guidelines purposes goes up
20 or down a few levels based upon the availability of various
21 adjustments may be of little moment. Even if he gets full
22 credit for acceptance of responsibility and a full three-level
23 reduction, the applicable guideline range already far exceeds
24 the statutory maximums here. And that's true even if you run
25 the two sentences consecutively.

1 So where the guidelines are concerned, this dispute might
2 be purely academic, and that may be a part of what's fueling the
3 suggestion that I don't need to have a hearing.

4 But as I think you all know, sentencing is not an exercise
5 in algebra, and the guidelines are not the end of the
6 conversation. I have to decide where in the guideline range the
7 sentence should fall and whether it should be more or less
8 severe than what the guidelines recommend. To do that, I have
9 to look at all the statutory factors to be considered when you
10 sentence someone, including the assessment of the history and
11 characteristics of the defendant, which would plainly include
12 his candor, particularly during the pendency of this case and
13 particularly when dealing with the Office of Special Counsel.

14 Also, I'm going to have to decide whether to run the two
15 sentences for the two counts consecutively or concurrently and
16 whether to run my sentence consecutive or concurrent to whatever
17 he gets in the Eastern District of Virginia.

18 And at bottom, as everyone knows, because you all know the
19 statute quite well, I'm going to have to decide what sentence is
20 sufficient but not greater than necessary to fulfill a number of
21 purposes, and they may all point in different directions. I
22 have to reflect the seriousness of the offense and to promote
23 respect for the law, to impose just punishment. I have to think
24 about deterrence, and I have to think about his sentence being
25 in parity with sentences meted out to defendants who also do not

1 have prior criminal convictions and were involved in similar
2 offenses.

3 So -- and I recognize this has been a very long
4 introduction, and I do actually want to hear your answers to the
5 questions I'm about to ask. As background, you should know
6 before you stand up, what strikes me at this point is that even
7 if we all agree that the Office of Special Counsel's decision as
8 to whether he breached the agreement was within its discretion
9 to make, and he's not challenging that, and even if we all agree
10 that the adjustments to the guidelines don't matter, at bottom,
11 their decision is disputed. And so we have a fundamental
12 dispute about something that, to me, is fundamental to the
13 sentence he's ultimately going to receive.

14 And it's hard for me to envision how I could proceed with
15 sentencing or, frankly, even prepare for sentencing without
16 making my own independent determination of whether he actually
17 intentionally lied to law enforcement or to the grand jury,
18 which is a slightly different question from whether the Office
19 of Special Counsel had the right to say he did.

20 So I would actually like to start with the defense and ask
21 you some questions about your submission.

22 MR. WESTLING: Good morning, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: After I ask you questions, I might
24 actually let you talk, too.

25 MR. WESTLING: That's fine.

1 THE COURT: All right. You've said in your pleading,
2 quote, it is the defendant's position that a hearing on the
3 specific issue of whether the Office of Special Counsel made its
4 determination regarding what you call the purported breach is
5 not required, because parties can and regularly do disagree upon
6 their interpretation of the facts without accusing each other of
7 improper motivation.

8 I want to tell you that I appreciate the professionalism
9 and civility involved in your decision to resist making those
10 sorts of accusations, particularly in this climate where people
11 outside the courthouse do not feel so constrained.

12 So it's clear to me what you're not saying, but it is not
13 clear to me what you are saying. Are you conceding that the
14 Special Counsel did, in fact, make its determination in good
15 faith?

16 MR. WESTLING: We are, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Now, you're telling me, then, I
18 don't need a hearing on the question of whether they acted in
19 good faith in deciding whether there was a breach, but what
20 about the question of whether there was a breach?

21 MR. WESTLING: So I think what we've tried to lay out
22 in all of our pleadings is our sense that there are, obviously,
23 facts that the Court is aware of now, sort of all the
24 background. And we believe that the question of whether there
25 was a breach turns on whether Mr. Manafort intentionally lied,

1 and we contend he did not intentionally lie.

2 However, the issue becomes one of, in determining whether
3 that occurred, back to the standard, isn't it within the
4 discretion of the Office of Special Counsel under the plea
5 agreement to make a determination. So long as we can't say that
6 determination is in bad faith, I think we don't see that there's
7 more that has to happen there.

8 THE COURT: Well, for all the other reasons that --
9 putting aside whether it's a breach or not, whether he accepted
10 responsibility, what his history and characteristics are, all
11 those things, don't I have to decide whether he breached the
12 agreement or not or at least whether he intentionally lied or
13 not?

14 MR. WESTLING: I think the latter and not the former
15 would be my answer. I do think it's appropriate for the Court
16 to determine what its decision is regarding the facts and
17 circumstances of what was said, what was meant, and what
18 occurred. But it's in the context of the sentencing question
19 and not as much the breach issue, which is, I think, how we got
20 all teed up to begin with, understanding that those are related
21 exercises.

22 THE COURT: Okay. So you said to the extent the facts
23 underlying these issues must be determined in connection with
24 the sentencing hearing. You basically agree they do need to be
25 determined in connection with the sentencing hearing.

1 MR. WESTLING: That's correct.

2 THE COURT: Then you said the decision about whether
3 to hold a hearing, I should wait until after the presentence
4 report has been prepared, because then we can figure out --
5 narrow the dispute.

6 And I guess my question is, don't we already know what's in
7 dispute? What else is going to happen?

8 MR. WESTLING: I think we understand what's in
9 dispute, but the context of the alleged false statements in the
10 sentencing process is not something we know as well today as we
11 will after there's a presentence report. So we don't know
12 whether this will become a part of the report. We don't know
13 how it will be treated in that process.

14 And so the thought was simply, if there's more that's going
15 to happen procedurally in the normal course of preparing for
16 sentencing, it may be better to determine those issues once
17 that's occurred rather than in advance. I'm not saying it has
18 to be one way or another, but I think that's what we were sort
19 of drawing out, that if it's not the breach issue, then it could
20 wait until we sort of have a more fulsome exercise of all the
21 process that goes on in sentencing.

22 THE COURT: I think it's fair to assume that the
23 government will tell the Probation Office what it's told you and
24 what it's already told me, and the Probation Office will either
25 say he's entitled to this reduction or he's not entitled to this

1 reduction, and whichever way it goes, the other one's going to
2 dispute it.

3 MR. WESTLING: There's no doubt, at the end of the
4 day, you will be the decisionmaker. It's just a question of
5 timing.

6 THE COURT: That's what I think, too. Actually, I
7 have to be. And the last time you were here, you were of the
8 view that I should decide this case before sentencing and even
9 before Judge Ellis's sentencing so --

10 MR. WESTLING: So I think what we were still
11 struggling with at the time -- and again, maybe we've done too
12 much in terms of separating sentencing from breach. But you
13 know, to the extent that there was still a question about where
14 we would be on the need for a hearing on the breach issue, we
15 felt it was important to get that resolved, at least from a
16 defense perspective. The government, I know, had a similar
17 view. It may have had it for different reasons. From our
18 perspective, at this point, I think we were taking the position
19 that we would prefer it to happen at a time when it is really
20 all about sentencing, if we don't need to have a hearing on the
21 breach today.

22 THE COURT: All right. Do you have any thoughts about
23 whether Rule 32 requires me to await the outcome of a
24 presentence report to start fleshing out these issues, either to
25 hear them or to rule on them?

1 MR. WESTLING: I don't know that it does control the
2 Court in any way that I'm aware of. I've seen these issues
3 handled both ways. I don't think there's a mandate in Rule 32
4 that suggests a course.

5 THE COURT: All right. Well, whether or not we decide
6 that we need a presentence report before I hear things
7 further -- and I really think the presentence report is just
8 going to recapitulate everything that we have already fleshed
9 out in a lot of detail -- am I correct that you do agree that
10 whenever the issue does end up in my lap, we're not going to
11 need a further evidentiary presentation? There's not going to
12 be witnesses' testimony, but that I can base my decision on the
13 record before me right now?

14 MR. WESTLING: We believe the record is complete and
15 is sufficient for the Court to make a determination, yes.

16 THE COURT: I think it would be helpful to me to have
17 the issue nailed down before we engage in what I expect will be
18 a lengthy allocution about what's going to be the appropriate
19 sentence in this case, for all the other reasons.

20 So is there any reason why I shouldn't hear argument before
21 the presentence report is prepared, even if I don't have to
22 decide until after I get it?

23 MR. WESTLING: I think that's in the discretion of the
24 Court. We felt there was some benefit to having the presentence
25 report, but obviously, if you feel the decision -- and I

1 agree -- is going to be made by you at some point in the
2 process, it's really when would you prefer to do it. So we will
3 be prepared whenever the Court needs us to be.

4 THE COURT: Assuming that I do want to hear argument
5 about the merits of these allegations, as I've indicated that I
6 do, either now or at a later date, do you think there are
7 aspects of the discussion we can have in open court?

8 MR. WESTLING: I suspect -- I'm going to leave that to
9 the government, your Honor. They have a better feel for the
10 materials that have been submitted under seal. We've tried our
11 best to match what we've done with what they were doing. So I'm
12 going to defer to them on that.

13 THE COURT: All right. You made references to the
14 state of the defendant's physical and mental health in the
15 public portions of your pleading. But what is your position
16 about whether that can or should be discussed in more detail on
17 the public record?

18 MR. WESTLING: I think it can be.

19 THE COURT: And what's your view about when I should
20 make findings? Would it be necessary, preferable for you to
21 know how I feel about these allegations before you write your
22 sentencing memo, so you don't have to make the same arguments in
23 the sentencing memos before we actually show up for sentencing?

24 MR. WESTLING: I think to the extent the Court is
25 inclined to hear the matter, as it appears to be, prior to the

1 sentencing, then yes, having findings in advance, in advance of
2 a sentencing memo would be helpful.

3 THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else you
4 want to say about how you think we should proceed, talking about
5 the procedural aspects of things and not the substantive
6 question of whether he intentionally lied?

7 MR. WESTLING: Not at this time, your Honor.

8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

9 Mr. Weissmann? All right. The defendant's January
10 response to your initial memo makes reference to your, quote,
11 stated intention to limit the effect of the breach determination
12 to advocacy at sentencing.

13 As yet, that has not been stated to me. On November 30th,
14 you reserved your right, as you had every right to, to continue
15 to evaluate, among other things, whether you were going to
16 re-bring charges.

17 In December, Mr. Westling told me you were still trying to
18 work collaboratively on what the effect of a breach might be,
19 and the declaration on the 15th doesn't actually respond to this
20 assertion in the defense response.

21 So is it, in fact, your position that you're not going to
22 be seeking to unwind the plea agreement and try him on all of
23 the charges in the superseding indictment?

24 MR. WEISSMANN: One, that's not exactly what the
25 defense said in their submission. I think they were careful to

1 embody what we had said to them and which I'm now going to
2 repeat to the Court is our position, which is that we don't
3 currently intend to do that. So there was no reason, in light
4 of our current intention, to delay sentencing. But we weren't
5 going to commit that we would -- that the government, whether
6 the Special Counsel's Office or other parts of the Department of
7 Justice, were to bring charges in the future, but there is no
8 current intention to do that.

9 THE COURT: I know that if you're -- if he's charged
10 with something else in the future, being sentenced in this case
11 would not bear on it one way or the other. But you're
12 actually -- you're still reserving the right to charge him in
13 the future for other counts in the superseding indictment after
14 he's been sentenced on the counts that he's pled to? Doesn't
15 the plea agreement require the dismissal of those counts at
16 sentencing?

17 MR. WEISSMANN: Well, our position is that the plea
18 agreement has been breached. Our obligations under the
19 agreement don't exist now. He is bound, but the whole point of
20 saying there's a breach is that there are a lot of promises that
21 we had made, absent there being a breach, that we would, of
22 course, adhere to. So we are not prepared to say in the future
23 that that wouldn't be the case.

24 I can think of a situation, again a hypothetical situation,
25 where that could be something that the government would want to

1 do. I'm not in any way saying that's a current intention,
2 there's a plan that it will happen, but there is -- we do want
3 to reserve that ability.

4 THE COURT: Okay. And obviously, you do maintain that
5 your decision that he breached does have consequences for what
6 you can argue at sentencing?

7 MR. WEISSMANN: We do. If I could just address the
8 way that the government's looking at the -- what I think of as
9 two separate issues, as well as I just wanted to address one
10 issue involving the standard that applies.

11 The government views this as two separate issues before the
12 Court. One is the issue of whether the government has
13 determined that there was a breach in good faith, and that's one
14 set of issues.

15 THE COURT: And I believe they have conceded that
16 issue --

17 MR. WEISSMANN: I agree.

18 THE COURT: -- on the record. Okay.

19 MR. WEISSMANN: One issue that I want to raise there
20 is the standard that I understand that applies to the
21 government, is that it would actually be our burden under the
22 plea agreement to show that we acted in good faith, as opposed
23 to the defense having the burden of showing we acted in bad
24 faith. And that is in paragraph 13 of the plea agreement. So I
25 just want to make sure that -- our position is that that is

1 something we would be required to show. I understand that that
2 is conceded, but I just want to make that clear.

3 The second issue is, putting aside the breach issue, the
4 other issues are really for the Court at sentencing, and that
5 really has nothing to do with whether there was a breach or not.
6 I mean, there's an overlap factually whether there's issues, but
7 the issue for the Court is one which is, has the defendant in
8 some way engaged in conduct in connection with his plea
9 agreement that is pertinent to the Court in some fashion at
10 sentencing. And we understand that the standard that would
11 apply to that is that we would bear the burden of showing by a
12 preponderance those facts.

13 But that is really -- from our view, it's not an issue
14 of --

15 THE COURT: But that's if I take them into
16 consideration for guidelines. In terms of thinking just more
17 generally about the statutory factors, it is not exactly clear
18 what the standard would be. But I agree with you, if it bears
19 on acceptance of responsibility or some of these other things
20 that you had in the plea agreement that we're going to talk
21 about, that would be our burden.

22 MR. WEISSMANN: That's a much more precise way of
23 speaking about it. We agree with that.

24 So I think that -- I'm not sure I've answered all of your
25 questions on that.

1 THE COURT: Not yet. I have more written down.

2 MR. WEISSMANN: Sure.

3 THE COURT: What a surprise.

4 Obviously, you're not going to be showing up at sentencing
5 and asking that he receive credit for his cooperation. But do
6 you still think it's important to let me know, because the
7 defense, I'm sure, will want me to know, the nature and extent
8 of cooperation that you didn't find problematical for me to
9 consider in the mix of all the facts that I'm going to be
10 considering?

11 MR. WEISSMANN: So is the question -- the defense may
12 take that position, and then we will respond to it.

13 THE COURT: Your point of view is, cooperation is just
14 not a factor anymore?

15 MR. WEISSMANN: Exactly.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Have you decided whether it's going
17 to be your position that he's not entitled to the adjustment for
18 acceptance of responsibility?

19 MR. WEISSMANN: We haven't decided that, that issue
20 just yet. It's complicated, because there are two separate
21 counts to which he pled to. There, obviously, is an issue with
22 respect to the second count. That is one which -- just to jump
23 ahead, one of the questions you asked was about what could be
24 done under seal and what could be done on the public record. Of
25 the five subject areas, that's the one that we think could be

1 done on the public record. As the Court can see from the
2 redacted versus unredacted version, there are minimal redactions
3 in that section.

4 What we would propose, to the extent that the Court either
5 today or at some point has argument on the other four, our
6 proposal is that that be done initially under seal, because it
7 would be so hard to argue that and get into the facts and the
8 details and not make a mistake. So that in the first instance,
9 the parties would argue that, we would propose, under seal, but
10 then in short order a transcript be prepared and that we
11 propose, "we" meaning the defense and the government, propose
12 redactions to the Court to see if there is something that could
13 be unredacted.

14 THE COURT: That was really where I was headed. I
15 think that's going to be the most efficient way to proceed.

16 Going back to what the impact of these findings could
17 possibly be, you told me back in November that denying him the
18 adjustment on the -- for acceptance of responsibility would
19 require a factual finding that he did, in fact, breach the plea
20 agreement. But I think what you're saying is that's not really
21 the finding. The finding would be that he did, in fact, lie.

22 MR. WEISSMANN: I think that's right. If I said that,
23 then I misspoke. I agree with the Court.

24 THE COURT: Okay. Back then, you said you didn't
25 think we needed to await the preparation of a presentence report

1 for me to make that finding. Do you still feel that way?

2 MR. WEISSMANN: I do. I think it would be beneficial
3 to the government and, I think, actually beneficial to the
4 parties in general for the parties to know in advance the
5 Court's determination. It actually gives us more notice in
6 terms of addressing those issues at sentencing, and knowing
7 where the Court has determined the facts lie will help us in
8 making arguments and proposing what facts we think are relevant.

9 THE COURT: There were some other consequences listed
10 in the plea agreement: The right to seek an upward adjustment
11 for obstruction of justice, the right to seek an increase in the
12 base level based on post-agreement conduct. And what you told
13 me initially is that it was unlikely you were going to pursue
14 those remedies because of where the guidelines are anyway in
15 light of the statutory maximum.

16 Is that still what your thinking is?

17 MR. WEISSMANN: It is. The way in which -- under the
18 current posture of two counts with a 10-year maximum cap if they
19 were stacked, our view is that the relevance to the Court is
20 going to be very much about the 3553 factors. In particular, I
21 think specific deterrence becomes -- is quite relevant to -- if
22 the Court were to agree with the government that there has been
23 continuous misconduct after the plea agreement was signed, and
24 we think that's the principal way in which this will be relevant
25 to the Court. I'm not trying to get ahead of ourselves in terms

1 of making arguments in terms of sentencing, but I think that
2 will be the main factor.

3 THE COURT: Do you think Rule 32 has any bearing on
4 what order I am supposed to do things in and whether I have to
5 wait for the presentence report to be written, telling me that
6 you've told the Probation Office what you've already told me, or
7 whether we can start talking about these issues before then?

8 MR. WEISSMANN: I believe we can start talking about
9 the issues. I don't see any prejudice at all. Again, as I
10 said, I think there's an advantage to the parties to have this
11 decided beforehand. I would also think there's an advantage to
12 the Probation Department, since at the end of the day the Court
13 is going to make the decision. I don't see how Probation would
14 actually make that decision. To me, it would basically list out
15 the agreements and disagreements of the parties, but ultimately,
16 it would be a judicial function.

17 THE COURT: All right. And whenever I do this, I
18 think you have also now agreed that my determination is going to
19 be based on the record that's before me now, and you're not
20 seeking to put in additional witness testimony, you don't think
21 it's necessary?

22 MR. WEISSMANN: We don't think it's necessary, but as
23 we indicated in our last filing, if the Court has questions,
24 particularly of a factual nature, we, of course, are happy to
25 put in additional evidence, either through live testimony or

1 additional declaration. In other words, we're not against
2 having a hearing in any way. So if there is an omission that we
3 have made or something we haven't anticipated, we are happy to
4 supplement the record in whatever way would be most beneficial
5 for the Court.

6 THE COURT: Okay. Are you still -- does it still
7 matter to you -- no one quite knew why it did last time, but
8 everyone said it did, that I should decide this before the
9 Virginia sentencing?

10 MR. WEISSMANN: I think the parties' view was that it
11 was hard to, and it's still my view that it's hard to anticipate
12 what could or could not be relevant in the sentencing in
13 Virginia. There is, as the Court could see from the plea
14 agreement, some overlap in terms of certain agreements that were
15 made in the plea agreement here with respect to what the defense
16 will or will not do in the Eastern District of Virginia. There
17 also was a part of the plea agreement that had a statement of
18 the offenses and other acts where the defendant admitted
19 allegations that are pertinent to the hung counts in that case.
20 And so there have been arguments made in that case, and it's
21 hard to anticipate where that will go, but there are arguments
22 made that that shows an acceptance of responsibility.

23 So given that they're not completely separate, the concern
24 was, let's try and have this resolved so we are not sort of in a
25 situation where we now have to litigate the same issues twice.

1 So having said that, I completely understand, these are
2 complicated issues. We are not in any way -- of course, we
3 can't control -- the Court, obviously, will take as much time as
4 it believes it needs to decide these issues.

5 THE COURT: I feel that the bearing on the Virginia
6 sentencing is somewhat remote, given the volume of material the
7 judge already has upon which to base his sentence, and I doubt
8 he is going to base it on a finding made by another judge in
9 another court, but I could be wrong.

10 You have used the word "crime" in talking about the alleged
11 false statements here. And we talked about this once before,
12 but if you are contemplating bringing 1001 charges, perjury
13 charges or charges arising out of alleged falsehoods to you or
14 to the grand jury, would it be problematic to have a Court weigh
15 in on whether it happened or not before it was presented to a
16 jury?

17 MR. WEISSMANN: So when we talked about -- you asked
18 the question about what the consequences could be. It is true
19 that one of the consequences could be the issue of, was there a
20 1001 violation in connection with the interviews with the FBI
21 and was there perjury in the grand jury, both of which -- the
22 reason we used the word "crime" is because if those were
23 intentional, those would both be crimes.

24 But there is also another aspect, which is that the
25 defendant received substantial benefit through the plea

1 agreement, which is that he pled to two counts when there were
2 multiple counts here, and there's a statutory cap in place now.

3 I was mostly focusing on the issue of the extant charges
4 now. We understand the risks with respect to the issue of if
5 the Court were to disagree with us, that there would be a
6 finding and that there could be a difference in terms of what we
7 think and what the Court thinks. We are prepared for that.

8 THE COURT: Is there some prejudice to the
9 defendant -- if I agree with you and we've had a factual hearing
10 and I have found by a preponderance of the evidence that he
11 intentionally lied about X and you decide to charge him with
12 making a false statement or perjury related to X, should we know
13 before we go through this exercise and I weigh in and there's a
14 national announcement about what I found whether this is going
15 to be something that's going to be put to a jury?

16 MR. WEISSMANN: I tried to assure the defense and you
17 that there's no current intention of doing that. And I think
18 that if, down the road, something like that were to happen,
19 there are a host of remedies that could come up. One simple one
20 is that, of course, a finding by a preponderance does not in
21 any way reach the government's burden with respect to proving a
22 case to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

23 And second, to the extent that there was any pretrial
24 publicity concern --

25 THE COURT: In the unlikely event that there would be

1 pretrial publicity?

2 MR. WEISSMANN: Yes, exactly. Since this is all very
3 hypothetical, this could be a long time from now, and if that
4 were to happen, the Court has already dealt with that issue in
5 connection with this case, as has the Eastern District of
6 Virginia. The courts, I think, are very capable of dealing with
7 those issues.

8 THE COURT: All right. I guess one question I didn't
9 ask the defense but I did mean to ask both of you, in terms of
10 what needs to be sealed and what is unsealed, do you have a
11 position about the portion of the hearing related to the
12 information that was inadvertently disclosed, whether that still
13 should be sealed?

14 MR. WEISSMANN: We think that should be sealed. And I
15 could address that in -- later as to why I think it should be.

16 THE COURT: Is there anything else you want to say
17 about how you think we should proceed?

18 MR. WEISSMANN: Could I have a moment?

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 (Government counsel conferred.)

21 MR. WEISSMANN: In terms of timing, Judge, if the
22 Court wants argument, we are prepared to proceed today.

23 THE COURT: Okay. I don't know if I am.

24 All right. I need to take all that in for a minute or two.
25 Do you want to respond? Please, go right ahead.

1 MR. WESTLING: I think we are on the same page. We
2 would like a break, if we could, just to make sure we could
3 confer with Mr. Manafort about some of what was said up here so
4 we can make sure we are all on the same page.

5 THE COURT: That's one of the reasons I asked him to
6 be here. It wasn't out of any disrespect for his willingness to
7 waive it. I think at this hearing and, frankly, the hearing
8 that we are all talking about that we need to have, his ability
9 to communicate in realtime with you is going to be essential.
10 And so I doubt that I would want his appearance waived for that
11 event either.

12 MR. WESTLING: Understood.

13 THE COURT: So everybody can remain seated, but I'm
14 going to step out and come back at 10:30.

15 (Recess taken from 10:21 a.m. to 10:37 a.m.)

16 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling, do you have
17 anything further?

18 MR. WESTLING: No, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay. I am pretty persuaded that I don't
20 need to await the preparation of the final presentence report to
21 hear argument from you about these issues. I also think it
22 would be advantageous to schedule the argument sooner rather
23 than later because it's fresh in my mind, it's fresh in your
24 minds, everybody's been thinking about these issues in the past
25 week.

1 I do think that the procedure to be followed is the one
2 Mr. Weissmann was discussing, which is we will have a hearing.
3 We will talk about everything we want to talk about. And then
4 we will have a transcript prepared immediately and release as
5 much of it as possible, but that we won't be hampered during the
6 hearing with coming back and forth to the bench, turning off the
7 microphones, making sure everybody has to think three times
8 before they say anything. I want to have a full and fair
9 hearing, and I want to release as much of it as we can as soon
10 as we can.

11 So in connection with that, even though there are some
12 little pieces of it that we think we might be able to discuss in
13 open court, I think it's better to just have it all in one
14 hearing. Everybody can have their thoughts together. You've
15 heard some of the things I'm concerned about already. And so
16 you know what you're going to have to address.

17 And so I would like to do it next week. It is possible
18 that it could produce a ruling prior to the Virginia sentencing.
19 I don't know. I just don't know how hard it's going to be to
20 make up my mind at the end of the day. So I was thinking about
21 next Tuesday or Wednesday, the 29th or the 30th, but Thursday or
22 Friday are also possible. And you will have the draft PSR by
23 Tuesday. So you will have some inclination of what the
24 Probation Office thinks.

25 Does anybody have any preferences or problems with any of

1 that?

2 MR. WEISSMANN: From the government, Tuesday or
3 Wednesday, either day, would be fine. We do have some conflicts
4 on Thursday and Friday. So if it's possible to avoid those
5 dates, we would appreciate it.

6 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westling or Mr. Downing?

7 MR. WESTLING: Your Honor, I think we're going to ask
8 the Court's indulgence and see if we can push it to the
9 following week. We have a couple members of our team that
10 already have some international travel planned next week. We
11 have some filings due at the end of the week in preparation for
12 the Virginia sentencing, which is the following week. So I
13 think it's going to be very difficult for us to make next week
14 work.

15 THE COURT: I was trying to not have it be right on
16 top of your sentencing. But if your memos are due --

17 MR. WESTLING: Typically the Friday before, I think.

18 THE COURT: Let me pull up my calendar and see. Can
19 we do it Monday, the 4th? The rest of the week is a little bit
20 problematical for me.

21 MR. WESTLING: That can work for us, your Honor.

22 MR. WEISSMANN: That's fine.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Haley, we will talk about
24 moving all the rest of the stuff around.

25 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: That's fine.

1 THE COURT: Let's set it for 10:00 a.m. on
2 February 4th. It will be a sealed proceeding, and I know that
3 everyone in the courtroom who is here does not want that to be
4 the case, and we will do our best to get the transcript, as much
5 of the transcript as possible released as soon as possible.

6 All right. Is there anything further I need to take up
7 right now on behalf of the government?

8 MR. WEISSMANN: Your Honor, there is one matter we
9 would like to address at the bench.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 (Sealed bench conference follows.)

12 [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]

16 [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED]

20 [REDACTED]

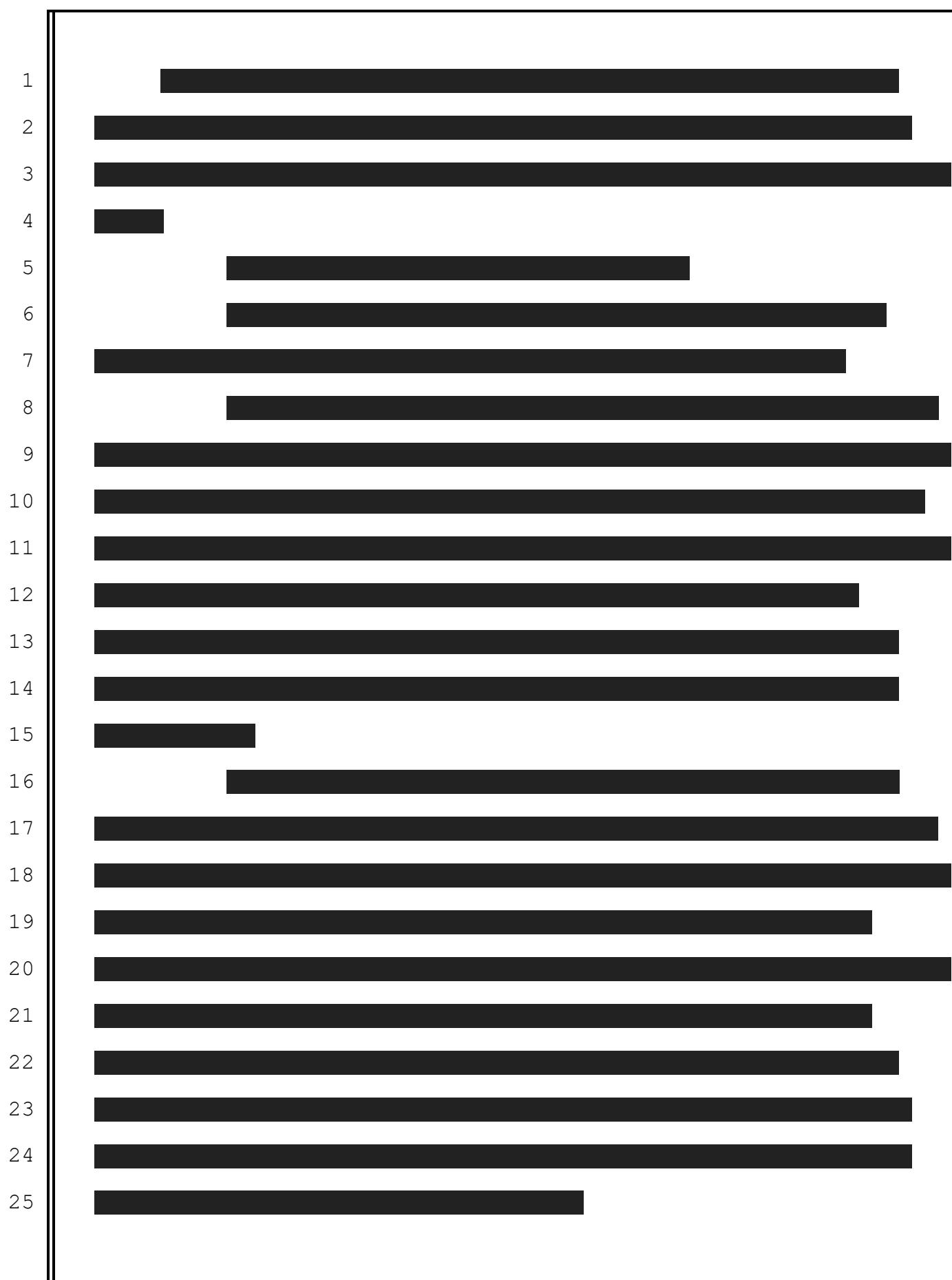
21 [REDACTED]

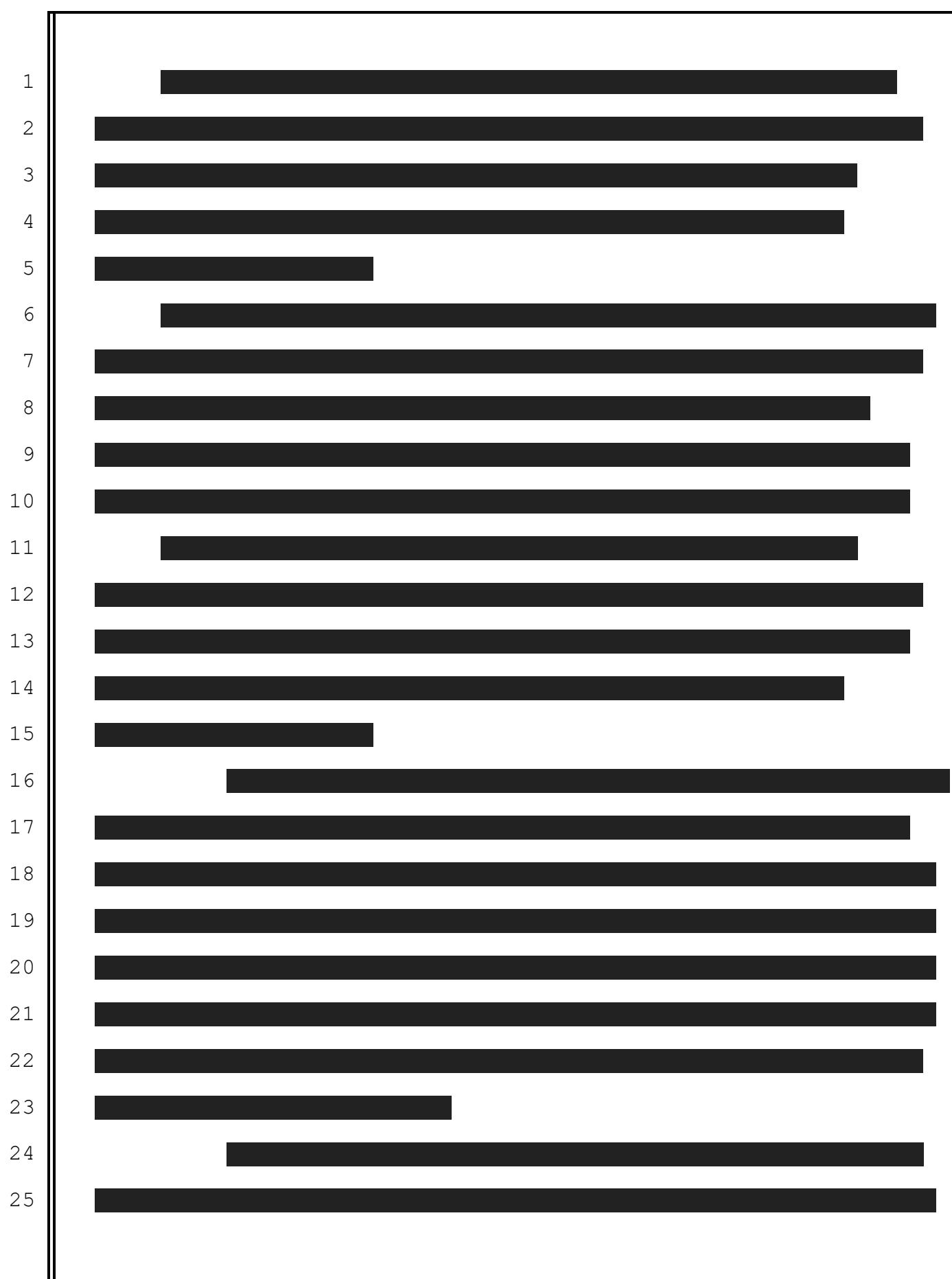
22 [REDACTED]

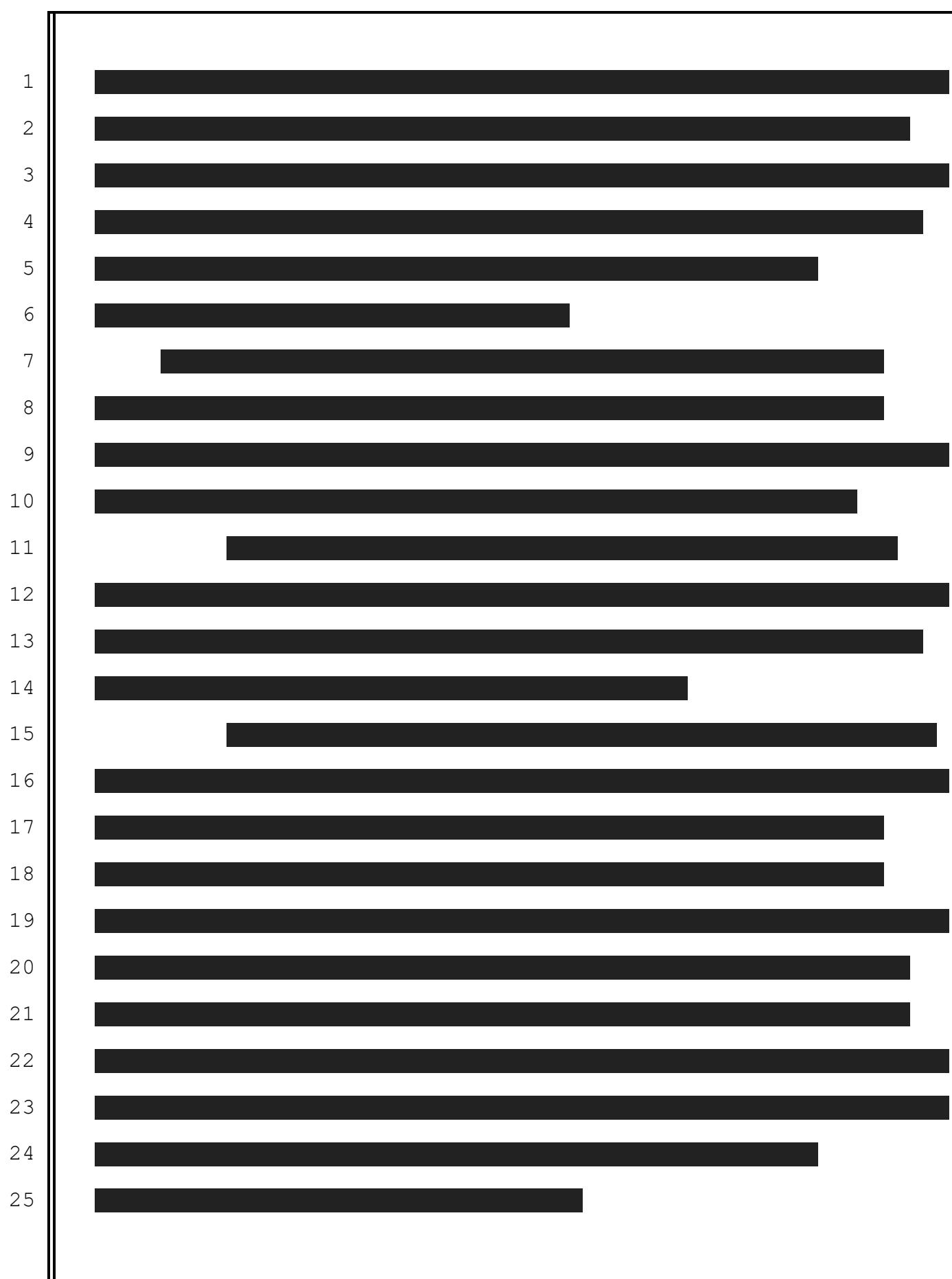
23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]







1

[REDACTED]

2 (End of sealed bench conference.)

3

THE COURT: Is there anything further for either side?

4

MR. WEISSMANN: No, your Honor.

5

MR. WESTLING: No, your Honor.

6

THE COURT: I will see you on February 4th, then.

7

Thank you.

8

(Proceedings concluded at 10:50 a.m.)

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
2
34 I, Sara A. Wick, certify that the foregoing is a
5 correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
6 above-entitled matter.
7
89 /s/ Sara A. Wick10 January 25, 2019

11 SIGNATURE OF COURT REPORTER

12 DATE

13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25